Row context is the situation where a formula is evaluated for each individual row of a table. It naturally exists in calculated columns. For example, when you write a column that multiplies `Quantity` by `Price`, each row calculates using its own values because row context applies automatically.

The expression `CALCULATE(SUM(Sales[Quantity]), Sales[Category] = "Electronics")` will return an error because `Sales[Category] = "Electronics"` is not a valid filter syntax for CALCULATE. To fix it, you need to use a proper filtering function like FILTER to define the filter context.

`VAR` is used to define and store a value or expression temporarily. `RETURN` tells DAX what result to output. You first declare variables using VAR, then use RETURN to refer to them and produce the final result. This helps make the code cleaner and easier to manage.

CALCULATE overrides existing filters because it changes the filter context deliberately. When CALCULATE is used with new filters, it removes or modifies any current filters that are in place, so the measure runs under the new filter conditions you specify.

If a CALCULATE measure ignores a slicer, the likely reason is that a function like ALL or REMOVEFILTERS is used inside it. These functions remove filters from the column or table, which includes filters applied by slicers. So the slicer appears to have no effect.